

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

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N Cultivator.

all other Spring-Tooth Har-
vesters, which is more
and adapting it to either hard or
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ives have a bottle on hand to
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The Michigan Farmer

—AND—

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1881.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 116,737 bu. while the shipments were only 16,062 bu. The amount held in store at the close of the week was 1,296,596 bu. against 1,633,079 at the same time last year. The visible supply of this grain on January 22 was 28,309,199 bu. against 30,809,160 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. The principal point of interest in the position of wheat at present is the foreign demand. With no serious trouble to apprehend so far as the crop of wheat now in the ground is concerned, and the well known fact that its area is even greater than last season, the prospective demand from foreign countries for our surplus is the great topic of interest both to dealers and farmers. From latest advices from Europe we learn that it is generally conceded now that the outlook for supplies from South Russia is far from promising. Wheat arrivals at Odessa during the first week in the present month were moderate, and the shipments were unimportant. Stocks of grain at Odessa had in consequence been moderately increased. The prospects for future supplies seemed to be fair for cheerful. With the exception of Bessarabia, where some stock of wheat still exists which will come forward in the spring, the other sources of grain supply are exhausted, and the quotations of grain at these places are higher at the moment than at Odessa, with a tendency for draught upon that port for interior supplies.

Advices from Australia, which country has been figuring largely in the estimated surplus European countries could rely upon, show that the conditions are not favorable for these expectations to be realized. It is now stated by the English papers that the harvest prospects in Australia have materially altered for the worse owing to the effect of red rust. Many of the crops which promised a yield of 15 to 20 bushels per acre have had to be culled, and a much lower average is the general expectation. The outlook is gloomy. There was an increased area under cultivation, but the export surplus promises now considerably less than last year. The samples of the new crop are exceedingly variable, and in some districts the wheat is somewhat shriveled, while in others good sound grain will be gathered. Much will depend on the weather during December and January. Prices there have consequently hardened, and there will probably be a disposition to hold on and wait for higher prices before much of it is shipped.

In Great Britain the past week the home and foreign deliveries of wheat have amounted to between 435,000 and 450,000 quarters, against an estimated weekly consumption of 455,000 to 460,000 quarters. Cable advices, however, show no change in values, the Liverpool market on Saturday being reported dull and steady at former quotations. Mr. U. Kains Jackson, the eminent English grain statistician, in an article in *Beobehrf* of January 10, after noting the fact that the prices of wheat are now down to the point to which they broke last May says:

Who is to undersell the above quotations? Not the English farmer, who weekly I should expect to see holding his reserves with increased confidence. Not the Australian shipper, who is not likely to have this year so full or so good a crop as responded to our orders twelve months ago, when such orders were quite as above present currencies. The Russian wheat-grower cannot undersell the American; Germany is out of the market, and only India is left to challenge the United States for our orders. In writing above, reference is only made to the trade of the next two or three months.

The greatest competitor against the American wheat-sellers will probably be the American flour-seller, who threatens to become the Frankenstein of trade. Those millers who have bought wheat during the past four months must necessarily be the most urgent sellers of stock as the year advances, and should the Californian crop prospects continue good, Western American millers will have but little time to place their reserves. A month ago No. 2 California wheat sold at 44s 6d and 45s 6d, last week the price was 44s in one case and 45s in another. Now the quotations of wheat forms, for the moment, a sort of standard of cheapness, and other sorts will be judged thereby. It is also the sample that we may expect to see most constantly on sale for the next six months, and, compared with English and other wheat, California is very cheap—cheap enough to bear a shilling or two advance, should the Australian fall short of an average.

The department of agriculture estimates the wheat crop of California for 1880 at 45,760,000 bu., 10,780,000 bu. more than in 1879, of which amount 7,208,744 bu. will be needed for home consumption and seed, leaving the balance, 38,551,256 bu. available for export. This is some \$8,-\$10,000 bu. more than was exported of the crop of 1879.

Our local market has been fairly steady all week, opening Monday of last week at \$1 01s for No 1 white, 97c for No 2, and \$1 03s for No 2 red, and closing Saturday at \$1 01s for No 1 white, 97 1/2c for No 2 and \$1 04s for No 2 red. Yesterday the

market was active, but at a lower range of prices, No 1 selling at \$1 01s.

The following table exhibits the daily stocks of wheat from the 1st to the 31st of January.

	White	No. 1	No. 2	No. 2 extra	white	white	red
Jan. 1	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
2	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
3	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
4	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
5	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
6	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
7	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
8	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
9	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
10	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
11	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
12	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
13	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
14	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
15	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
16	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
17	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
18	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
19	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
20	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
21	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
22	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
23	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
24	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
25	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
26	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
27	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
28	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
29	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
30	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95
31	0 00	1 00	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 95

The closing prices for futures yesterday, as compared with those of Monday of last week, were as follows:

	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5
Western imitation creamery	22 22	22 22	22 22	22 22	22 22	22 22
Western dairy, choice	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23
Western dairy, fair to good	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20
Western dairy, ordinary to poor	18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18
Western factory, special cream	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23	23 23
Western factory, prime to choice	31 32	31 32	31 32	31 32	31 32	31 32
Western factory, fair to good	16 16	16 16	16 16	16 16	16 16	16 16
Western factory, poor	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14
Rolls, choice	19 19	19 19	19 19	19 19	19 19	19 19
Rolls, fair to good	17 17	17 17	17 17	17 17	17 17	17 17

Cable dispatches yesterday indicated a weak feeling at Liverpool, with a decline in cargoes off coast. Spot was dull but steady.

CORN AND OATS

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 4,551 bu., and the shipments to 4,757 bu.

The amount held in store at the close of the week was 1,247 bu. against 11,111 bu. at corresponding date of 1880. The visible supply in the country on January 22 amounted to 16,736,490 bu. against 12,130,494 same date last year. There is little doing in this market, and prices are not well defined, No 1 mixed is firm at 43c, and prime factory at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c. Choice Western is quoted there at 12 1/2 to 13c, and prime at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c. On Saturday the Liverpool market was reported firm at 68s per cwt for choice American.

THE PORK TRADE

The course of the pork market the past week has been toward higher prices, and pork products of all descriptions have advanced. In this market clear mess pork is now quoted at \$16 50 to \$18 75, family meat at \$14 50 and mess at \$14 75. Other markets have sustained this advance, and price for corn has steadily falling off for about six weeks, and recent advices from Europe indicate that, owing to the relatively high prices of wheat, the demand for corn for the balance of the year will probably be much lighter than last year. With this decline in the export demand, prices have kept up remarkably well, owing largely to the early setting in of winter, which compelled farmers to commence feeding grain much earlier than usual. According to official statistics just published by the Agricultural Department the total corn crop of the United States for 1880 amounts to 1,537,553,940 bu. do in 1879, 1,544,899,293 bu. For Michigan the yield is estimated at 33,105,000 bu. in 1880 and 30,113,500 do in 1879. Illinois leads in the production of 262,265,240 bu. in 1880; one year since, 319,220,650 bu. In Liverpool Saturday mixed corn was reported steady at 5s 5d per cwt, a halfpenny lower than the week previous.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 7,123 bu. and the shipments were nothing. The amount in store here on Saturday was 6,405 bu. against 8,837 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. The visible supply of this grain in the country on January 22 was 3,450,204 bu. against 3,123,349 at corresponding date last year. The market has been quite strong the past week, and No. 2 white are now quoted at 40c and No. mixed at 39c. The amount moving is small, and any sudden demand causes a flurry which subsides as soon as the inquiry is satisfied. Chicago and New York report a quiet market, with no features of interest.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

Hops are quiet and unchanged in this market, and quotations are the same as have ruled for the past two months. In New York the *Commercial Bulletin* reports a better demand from shippers, while brewers are only buying as necessity compels them. The great bulk of the trading is done at 18 to 20 per lb., both choice and fancy lots are held higher.

Mr. Emmett Wells says:

"Large quantities of hops have been bought up in the interior during the last few weeks, as will be seen by the heavy receipts in New York. As these goods have not been sent out to London very recently, it is difficult to say what has happened to them. The market is now quiet, and quotations are low, modes of new, which now show a decline of one and two cents per lb. There is nothing 'fancy' enough on offer here to bring more than those outside quotations of 23 cents cash, though there may be lots 'held' for more money. The reported prices of 110s to 125s for American Hops in London, is equal to 20s of late stock here, and it is difficult to say what has happened to them. The market is now quiet, and quotations are low, modes of new, which now show a decline of one and two cents per lb. There is nothing 'fancy' enough on offer here to bring more than those outside quotations of 23 cents cash, though there may be lots 'held' for more money. The reported prices of 110s to 125s for American Hops in London, is equal to 20s of late stock here, and it is difficult to say what has happened to them. The market is now quiet, and quotations are low, modes of new, which now show a decline of one and two cents per lb. There is nothing 'fancy' enough on offer here to bring more than those outside quotations of 23 cents cash, though there may be lots 'held' for more money. The reported prices of 110s to 125s for American Hops in London, is equal to 20s of late stock here, and it is difficult to say what has happened to them. The market is now quiet, and quotations are low, modes of new, which now show a decline of one and two cents per lb. There is nothing 'fancy' enough on offer here to bring more than those outside quotations of 23 cents cash, though there may be lots 'held' for more money. The reported prices of 110s to 125s for American Hops in London, is equal to 20s of late stock here, and it is difficult to say what has happened to them. The market is now quiet, and quotations are low, modes of new, which now show a decline of one and two cents per lb. There is nothing 'fancy' enough on offer here to bring more

American Cigar Company
two other factories over
calling himself Charles
Batt Creek people
as special agent for Har-
rison, shovered the society
and the regular rate was
\$4. 60 subscribers and
It is needless to say the
been received by his vic-

gricultural Society at its
annual meeting W. D. Pettibone, J.
H. Barrows as president
and the report of the
revenue, showed the society
the made at the last fair was
to Boston, where it was
in Hall, and received
from leading journals of

ment: A farmer named

South Pine Creek, found

beneath the surface of the

its fields, and thinking it

doomed, attempted to re-
turn it had covered a deep

hole, about 20 inches

deep, though growing

went down, and regularly

flatish stones, handsomely

cut and polished.

The bottom of

which though it soon

without reaching water

in due time the land was

meant for, or who

General News.

The trial of the Land Leaguers at Dublin,

Ireland, resulted in a disagreement of the

city of St. Louis.

counterfeited \$4 bill on the

Canada in circulation.

Battle Creek, this State, is

up the Michigan ship

Pittsburgh railroad is

electric light for its locomo-

British Columbia, is in

the only live volcano the

of the Canadian High Commission

an ex-state senator of New

arrested in New York.

have been discharged

part on account of the

is named Howell

Democrat, and in favor

in full.

of Mr. Bascom were

of their mother.

resided \$10,000 for the

expended in a Phoenix-

mill last week, danger-

brothers Hogan.

aged nine, was fatally

last week in Jersey City.

fire from the stove.

aged 15 years, was fatally

the victim to the ex-

on Sunday cannot be

there is a subsequent

ian 50-cent pieces are in

are finely executed and

gotten up, but they

right.

endeavoring to enforce

the treasury of the 25 per

cents of the Central Pacific

by law.

an estimable young man,

this State, was frozen

at Washington

night of last week.

posed tune from Hoch-

er, for operating on the

site having been

of charges of alleged mis-

female reformatory of

at Indianapolis.

has been given against

Congress has adopted

printing 30,000 copies

of the Commissioner of

diseases of swine and

malts.

excitement at Newport,

by the death of three

weeks, through the mal-

one wife has been

victim disinterred.

books of the county

show frauds during the

covered by embezzlement.

Some of the esti-

mated in consequence.

the best obtainable

recently.

other sugar crop, which

the three great railroad

the New York

now taking business at

competing points, or to

which are reached by the

cross roads.

bill has not yet been

been committee

the following proposi-

tions have been in-

voiced, \$50,000; Che-

pevo, \$10,000; Au Sable,

\$5,000; Toledo, \$3,000;

uron, \$3,000; Buffalo, \$3,000; Cleveland, \$2,000;

St. Paul, \$1,500; Minne-

sota, \$1,000; Duluth, \$1,000;

and \$1,000; Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Partington Says

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they

are regrettably to the human earthen; but put

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general delapidation, costive habits and all

comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a

severe extract of tripod root.

Yours truly,

E. H. G.

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Poetry.

THE OTHER SIDE.

"The words are good," I said; "I can not doubt it. I took my scissors, then, to cut them out, My darling seized my hand. 'Take care!' she cried. There is a picture on the other side."

I fell to musing. We are too intent On gaining that to which our minds are bent; We choose, then fling the fragments far and wide, But spilt the picture on the other side!

A prize is offered; others seek it, too, But on we press, with only self in view; We gain our point, and pause, well satisfied, But ah! the picture on the other side!

On this, a sound of revel we hear; On that, a fall of mourning strikes the ear, On this, a carriage stands with groom and bride, A hearse is waiting on the other side.

We call it truth—tread it roughly down, The thing which others might have deemed a crown;

An infant's eye, anointed, sees the gold, Where we, bold-blinded, only brass behold.

We pluck a weed and fling it to the breeze.

A flower of fairest hue another sees; We strike a cord with careless smile and jest, And break a heart-string in another's breast.

Tread soft, and softer still as on you go, With eyes washed clear in Love's anointing glow; Life's page well finished, turn it, satisfied, And let heaven's picture on the other side.

THE VIOLIN.

The spirit of music sleeps within The case of this old violin; But who hath power to wake again. To waiting ears, the rapturous strain?

None—but the master will she own; She wakens to his hand alone,

That of her silence breaks the bonds, And to his loving touch responds—

When all her passion hushes so long, Finds voice in warm, love-breathing song.

Thy heart is an instrument, In which love's harmonies long, pent, Seem uttered. But alone—

She sees of their song may own. Held by my hand, the strings are press'd,

To put my fortune to the test;

And now I wait, in eager pain, If they speak love, or mate remain.

PERSEPHONE.

FAIR beyond porch and portal, Crowned with calm leaves, she stands,

Who gathers all things mortal;

With cold immortal hands;

Her languid lips are sweeter

Than Love's who fears to greet her,

To men that mix and meet

From many times and lands.

* * * She waits for each and other, She waits for all men born;

Forgets the earth, her mother,

The life of fruits and corn;

And spring and seed and swallow

Take wing for her, and follow

Where summer song rings hollow,

And flowers are put to scorn."

Miscellaneous.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

By the Author of "Rose of the World," "Edged Tools," "King Coquaine, or, Ruby North's Lovers," &c.

(Continued.)

Ada Ludlow let her work drop into her lap, and sat for a few moments pressing her hands to her temples, and setting her teeth as if in pain. Then she went and knelt down by her mother's sofa, drawing down the handkerchief, and kissing the poor red-eyed eyelids.

"Mamma," she said very gently, "it is painful and so useless to recall that old trouble now. What is done is done—I would not have it otherwise—and we have something so much more important to think about."

"Every one has forsaken us!" cried the widow piteously.

"Not quite everybody," reasoned her daughter, going back to her chair and her work—Ada was never idle, Mrs. Ludlow often fondly said—"there is still aunt Dorcas's offer to consider."

An exclamation of surprise came from the sofa.

"I thought you had made up your mind to decline it?" said the mother, raising her self on her elbow, the better to see into Ada's face. "I am sure, my dear, you said the other day—"

"That I preferred to try other resources first? I remember, mamma. But we may be compelled to accept it now as a *pis aller*."

"Oh, my dear! Aunt Dorcas is very old and feeble and deaf, and she lives in a little Welsh village miles away from everywhere. What should we do in such a place?"

"We would be a home, I suppose; and I think we are hardly likely to refuse it."

"Did not speak for myself, my love. What does it matter now about me? As long as we are together I am contented."

"But I am afraid we shall not be able to remain together, mamma." Miss Ludlow did not raise her eyes from her work as she spoke. "My idea is that, if you can be made comfortable with aunt Dorcas, I shall immediately advertise for an engagement."

"And leave me alone?" cried the poor mother, in a kind of terror. "Oh, Ada just think what it would be for me to be shut up there with poor old aunt Dorcas whom I have not seen for fifteen years! I should go melancholy mad. I would rather stay here and live on a crust with you!"

"It is difficult to live on a crust anywhere," returned Miss Ludlow, with a forbearing smile. "Don't you think it is wiser not to allow any romantic idea of poverty to mislead you? Living on crust really means shabby lodgings—worse, far than those which we can no longer afford to keep, it means poor living, bad cookery, stained washing-bills, vulgar dresses and bonnets, and a gradual souring of our tempers in the pitiful struggle to make both ends meet."

At this quietly-drawn picture the widow again pressed her handkerchief to her eyes.

"I know I am a sad expense to you, my love," she said, with a sob. "But perhaps it won't be for very long, and—"

"I hope, mamma, I have seen nothing in my manner to call for such a remark," her daughter gently returned. "And you know I must have left you if I had obtained the situation with the Davenants."

"But that was so different!" surmised the poor thing behind her handkerchief.

"But always I had you, and there is no going back that might have happened."

"Nothing is at all likely to 'happen' now, mamma, wherever I go," returned Miss Ludlow, with a faint smile. "Ada Ludlow without her *dot* must expect the fate of other penniless girls."

"Every girl is not like my girl," cried the widow, in a fond little burst of motherly vanity. "And as for that, I had not a sixpence in the world when your poor dear mama fell in love with me."

You were pretty enough to do without me, I am sure, mamma."

The poor faded woman smiled wistfully at the little compliment.

"Indeed," she said, "Mary Golding and I were considered the belles of the school."

"Then no doubt you were rivals, mam-

ma?" asked Ada somewhat absently. She had already opened her desk—an exquisite little relic of better times—and was writing the heading of an advertisement.

"No, indeed; we were bosom friends. Did I never tell you that we were married on the same day—she in Barlaston and I in London—because we had promised each other that over we fell in love that we would make our lovers consent to exactly the same date?"

"Did Miss Golding marry well, mamma?" Ada was forcing herself to appear interested as she went on writing. "French, acquired in Paris, German, Italian—"

"Well, it was not considered a good match at the time, I believe. Tom Throgmorton was only a clerk, or something like that, in a merchant's office; but, not very long after his marriage, he was taken into partnership—I think it was for detecting a forgery in some wonderful way and saving the firm from a severe loss."

"What a fortunate chance for your friend, mamma!"

"Oh, yes; and, when I last heard of them, they were doing very well indeed. Poor dear Mary, how I should like to see her again! But I suppose she has altered a great deal since I last saw her; and we should much like to know how each other."

Miss Ludlow paused in her writing and looked up.

"How long is it, mamma?" she asked, since you and Mrs. Throgmorton have met?"

"About three months ago," replied Ada. "She began to feel some uneasiness at the tips of her gloves—'there is something else; but—I hardly know how to speak of it.'

"My dear Miss Ludlow," responded the old man cordially, suspecting some little money trouble. "It about you will allow me to tell you."

"It is about my cousin Lucy," the young lady answered in a very low voice.

"About Miss Thrall?" Mr. Fennimore!

"Pray do not speak so, Mr. Fennimore! I want you to help me in a little difficulty. I want you to intercede with mamma for her."

"My dear Miss Ludlow, I—"

Ada put her finger to her lip with a winning and pretty gesture.

"Yes," she said, smiling; "I know all that you are going to say, my kind friend. But you will not say it, for my sake?" She lifted her earnest face to the old man's as she spoke. "While poor papa was alive, Mr. Fennimore, I could have been useless to you, but now that my cousin Lucy is there, I have both alone in the world—both poor and friendless for you, for her, for me."

"My dear young lady, if you will take an old man's advice—"

Ada had sunk down upon a chair by the sofa, covering her face with her hands, and doing her best to conquer the agitation that was shaking her from head to foot; but she rose now, and began with undaunted energy to put aside her wraps.

"I hope you had not a very unpleasant journey?" continued Miss Ludlow.

"I could not have manda—mama," she said, smiling, "Come and have some tea!" Lucy tried to speak, but her words dried in her throat; and, catching Ada in her arms, she covered her face with passionate kisses.

"Lucy, come here!" she said, leaning over in time for luncheon. Sit down and tell us all about yourself. What will you have? When did you arrive?"

"I say mother, pass him round!" cried Jack.

"And leave a little bit for me, please," added Bee, making room for the new-comer at her side; while young Ackroyd stopped looking at her for several seconds, and seemed almost about to speak in his desire to join in the general welcome to Dr. March.

"Was it really six weeks since the Doctor went away to Connemara and salmon-fishing for his autumn holiday?"

"It seemed an age, the young people said. I could not tell each other all that had happened; all they had said good-bye in that very room."

"But the Doctor's account of himself was brief. He declared that he had brought an excellent appetite with him from Ireland—an assertion which he proceeded to prove as well as the prevailing excitement would permit—and that he had left his heart behind him, neatly divided in five pieces between as many cousins with gray eyes and a delicious brogue, each of whom had rejected him decisively, but with every assurance of her distinguished character."

"Irish girls are noted for their sterling common sense," said a mischievous voice which went on, without allowing time for a reply, "as I am told by Jack, who was on a walking tour in Devonshire with Ted Ackroyd, who had been there twice before."

"If you don't mind them," said Ada, with gentle reluctance; as she poured out a cup of the cold tea and herself brought it to her cousin.

"You see, Maida Vale is not quite

"My dear young lady, if you will take an old man's advice—"

Ada smiled again, still standing very near him and holding her face up to his.

"But you see," she said, "on this point—on this—I am obstinate; and you will let me have my own way, won't you?"

Mr. Fennimore took the two eager little hands in his; but his face did not soften.

"Miss Ludlow was quietly weighing the respective disadvantages of the two plans.

It seemed to her that the idea was the simplest solution of the puzzle.

"Mr. Fennimore would act as reference for me, I have no doubt," she thought; "and mamma must try to bear with aunt Dorcas for a time. I have wasted a year already. I will give the place a fair trial, and, if all fails, I can but fall back on the Welsh village in the end. The prospect is dreary, but either ways, heaven knows!"

She tried to realize her feelings as a government in the world, and had been a good deal of a burden to aunt Dorcas.

"Yes. She lost her first boy—he would have been about your age now if he had lived. Ah, dear me, I remember how proudly we wrote to each other of our first babies! I never had another; but Mary had. And then I remember hearing about the partnership—Ackroyd and Throgmorton! I think the house was called—and how Mary had been to Mr. Ackroyd's ball in a white dress, and scarlet geraniums in her hair, and then about their moving into a larger house; but after that I can't remember anything else. By this time I suppose they are quite wealthy people, if they are alive—where know?"

"Do you think, Mrs. Throgmorton would remember you, mamma?"

"I am certain she would!"—brightening wistfully. "She promised to be true to me as long as she lived—and Mary always kept her word. It was she who wrote last—I remember that as if it were yesterday. Indeed I am ashamed to say that I owed her several letters when we ceased corresponding. You see poor papa did not care to keep up an acquaintance with people who had known me when I was a poor little artful girl, and she was still a sad creature with a green rep sofa, and a schoolroom friend with Mary Golding, and she herself no longer a sad-faced woman in weeds, but a slim young creature in a short-waisted gown, drooping flaxen ringlets, and a high-torsoed comb, which big as it was, hardly reached to the shoulder of her tall black-haired companion."

It seemed to the poor dreamer in the vulgar lodgings in Maida Vale that she could still feel the protecting clasp of Mary's strong brown arm about her waist and hear her steady voice promising "never to forget her dearest Letitia."

Poor foolish schoolgirl vows, destined to be forgotten, no doubt, with the laborious French and music and "use of the globes" they had helped for a season to beguile the time, had uttered a sound like an appeal to the gods.

"What a great mistake!" said the widow piteously.

"I am sorry, my dear, you said the other day—"

"That I preferred to try other resources first? I remember, mamma. But we may be compelled to accept it now as a pis aller."

"You intend of course to communicate with Mrs. Throgmorton?"

Miss Ludlow hesitated.

"I hardly know what to say," she replied, then wistfully. "Of course poor mamma feels that we were to take such a step, her mother very childish for years, felt a good deal worse by the bustle and noise of the London streets, and could not help trembling when she found herself in the power of a hasty-voiced cabman, and rambling slowly along the road."

The beginning of her journey had been pleasant enough; for she had been driven to the station in the comfortable carriage belonging to the company, and had been conducted to the platform, where she was to be met by her mother.

"I am quite sure this is Denmark Terrace?" she demanded nervously of the driver.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the driver.

"Are you glad to hear you say so?" exclaimed Ada, brightening. "I have felt from the first myself that my duty was quite clear. Mamma's happiness is the first thing to be considered now, and I must not mind humbling my own pride a little if I can see that."

The young lady leant forward and laid her clasped hands on the arm of the old man's chair, looking earnestly into his face with her large clear eyes.

Mr. Fennimore put out a kind trembling old palm to pat the little well-gloved fingers.

"I don't think she could indeed, my dear Miss Ludlow," he said warmly—"I only don't think she could."

"I am so glad to hear you say so!" exclaimed Ada, brightening. "I have felt from the first myself that my duty was quite clear. Mamma's happiness is the first thing to be considered now, and I must not mind humbling my own pride a little if I can see that."

The young servant explained that Miss Ludlow and her "mar" were both at home.

"It's the drizzling rain, floor, miss—first door you come to. I'll fetch a light in a minute."

But Lucy was already half way down the narrow flight of stairs. After a little groping on the dark landing, she found the door of the drawing-room and knocked with trembling fingers.

No notice was taken of the timid appeal; so she opened the door and went in.

By the uncertain light of

in noise? You see, Doctor, the only composer who has noise?" returned the Doctor. "Throgmorton, will you send away? She has eaten quite as good for her; and I a little stroking down after and, I may add, unmerited girls I have met lately to quarrel; and I am out

I am so sorry for you," following the young man as across to Mrs. Throgmorton, which stood by the open window, well-filled flower boxes. Morton looked up affectionately on the window-sill-basket—a tall, dark, tall fellow, who seemed to him some happy and once born of his long days in fresh Irish air, and yet with light at the picture home. The face was a plain straight nose were redeemed a good-humored mouth and a dash of white teeth from out nut-brown beard.

"It is a wonderful world!" the kind woman concluded, with a sort of awe in her voice.

"There are all sorts of unexpected ups and downs in it, and if ever I felt tempted to grumble over the difference between the present and Letitia's, I am sure I ought to ask pardon for it now on my knees. Just look at me, Doctor, with my home and my kind old Tom, and my three dear children—such a round me still; and there is poor Letitia who has lost husband and health and memory all at one blow, coming to Boston with her poor girl unprovided for, to live in that little villa in King's Road, and to eke out her scanty income as best she may."

"So that is the meaning of your stay in town, my dear Mrs. Throgmorton?" said George gently.

"No, wonder you are looking none the worse for it; you are never so happy, I know, as when you are devoting kindnesses for others."

"And to show you," remarked Bee, who was putting the finishing touches to her cigarette, "what an old-fashioned, unsuspecting behind-the-age darling she is! Doctor, I must explain that my mother sees nothing strange in the fact that the Ludwigs, who have ignored her existence for nearly thirty years of prosperity, have suddenly recalled the fact in their poverty."

(To be Continued.)

Diamond Land.

Perhaps a brief description of this land of gems may interest your readers. This place is about seven hundred miles inland from Cape Town, and about five hundred from Port Elizabeth. To reach Kimberly from Cape Town one has to travel through a country called the Great Karroo, a barren, rocky tract, with scarce any signs of life in it. A more desolate region can scarcely be found. I do not think I saw ten acres, for a distance of two hundred miles, that could possibly be plowed; and, judging from appearances, I think a rat, to travel through the Karroo, would need a knapsack on his back, well laden with provisions, to sustain life on his journey, unless he was of near kin to Dr. Tannen.

Kimberly, like its surroundings, is a barren waste, very unpleasant for a family home. Most of the country here is worthless for farming purposes. Water is scarce, wood is very scarce. It is brought here by ox teams from a distance of a hundred miles, and sold on the market at auction from \$25 to \$50 per load, according to size and quality. None of it would be merchantable in your city. Old dead wood, dug up by the roots and brought to market, roots and all, sells from \$25 to \$30 per load; and a load of live wood (unsplit), containing one and a half cords, sells for \$40 to \$50 per load. Potatoes grow to about the size of English walnuts; beets, carrots, onions, cucumbers, and lettuce are luxuriantly unknown here. The dust and dirt are fearful. I can not describe it and do justice to the subject. It fills your eyes, nose and ears, and mats your hair and whiskers; and as for clothes, the natives, who wear none, have the advantage, as the water is hard and miserable, full of dirt, and sells for six cents per barrel for washing purpose; and as for drinking, something stronger is the common beverage here. But the diamonds! It is truly a land of diamonds. Already over \$135,000,000 worth have been discovered. In the late war one of the chiefs (Saccaluni) offered a quart measure full of diamonds for a cannon. Claims of thirty-one square feet have sold for \$48,000 per claim. The mines are all worked by large companies. The largest is a French company. The manager informed me that their expenses were \$70,000 per month. They take out of their claims four hundred loads of diamondiferous earth per day, worth on an average \$14 per load. There are several large companies in the same mine. A mile and a half from here is another mine called old De Beers' mine. Three miles further there is another one called Du Tait's Pan, and one mile from that is another called Bulpantein. All these are extensively worked by large companies. Bulpantein mine was originally a farm, on which was built a brick house, and on the discovery of diamonds the house was found to contain the precious gem in the plaster used to lay the brick and in the plastered walls, while the children played with what they called "the shiny stones." There has recently been a diamond mine discovered, eight miles from here, called Oliphant's Fantein. Claims to the number of nine hundred have been surveyed and sold in that mine, and people here are wild with speculation. An acquaintance of mine bought claims in Jager's Fantein mine, forty miles from here, which cost him \$700, and in a short time he was offered \$33,000 for sale. It seems that men are like bubbles the world over. Some go up and explode financially, the exploding portion being by far the most numerous. The penalty for buying a diamond of a negro is five years' imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of \$2,400 for the first offense, and ten years for the second. And yet the temptation is so great that out of a population of 16,000 there are over 600 now in prison for illicit diamond buying and diamond stealing. Some of the prisoners are worth \$40,000 to \$200,000. Surely, the way of the transgressor is hard.—*Cov. Hartford Times.*

Then drew the line of admissions, at exceptions, at the menu-family. The exceptions, the only son of her whom she had grown in sisterly intimacy, and when the young man to Barleston-Regis to succor stone, whose practice he had, the gentle little William, the gentle little son, liked to sit there of playing with her own was always welcome when baby, as that small potential talk, and placid little otherwise rather heavy in

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(Continued from first page.)

the influence of chloro-ether during the operation. Dr. Emerson approved highly of this operation, he had seen it often tried with success.

"Dr. R. Jennings took the floor, and spoke of the different methods in which the operation could be performed. He did not think the risk was more than five percent. The Chairman requested that the Committee should not consider themselves as discharged, but report again as to the success of the operation tried on the two cows."

Mr. Kershaw departing this life soon after the Committee's verbal report, the speckled cows were lost sight of by the balance of the Committee, and no further report was made to the Society. The indications, however, were promising up to this time; the report showed that the cows, though of little value before, gave an increased quantity of richer milk than they did before the operation.

(To be concluded next week.)

Shoulder Lameness.

LYON, Jan. 18, 1881.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR—I have a valuable horse that was taken slightly lame last fall in his near fore leg or shoulder. It was difficult to locate it at first, but it became evident as he grew worse that the difficulty was in the shoulder, and thought that it was sweenie, although the shoulder was not perceptibly swollen, and we judged it to be from the character of the lameness. The horse went slightly lame upon starting off, and became very lame after being driven a few miles, especially if the road was hard and frozen. Yesterday I drove him after having kept him in the stable about a month. He went two miles without showing scarcely any lameness; then, after drawing a load four miles, I could only drive him on a walk, and he was so lame that it was hard work for him to travel that gait. This morning I noticed that the muscle or tendons on the lower part of the shoulder, just above the last joint on the leg, were swollen. This was evidently the result of using him. I had not treated it before, and I have watched the shoulder closely for the last three weeks to see if there were any marked indications of sweenie. I have been applying liniment composed of equal parts of camphor and arnica for the last three weeks, on the supposition that the difficulty was sweenie. I have applied it on the shoulder blade, above where the tendon crosses, whereas the swelling is clear below, on the lowest part of the shoulder. There is a natural fullness or projection there, but now it is much increased in size and is soft and flabby. Little or no inflammation, when the horse is breathing he picks up the tendons, and when he walks the joints of the shoulder seem to be somewhat stiff, so that the whole shoulder seems to move together. As soon as he stops traveling he stands on the lame foot. When you press hard on the swelling it hurts him some. Please give difficulty and treatment (if you can from the symptoms given) in the FARMER. Ought the horse be kept in the stable or let run out? The horse is about seven years old, a dark brown, at present in good condition; weight about 1,400 pounds. I do not care to use him before spring if it will be injurious to him. Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer—From your description of the symptoms present in your horse, we infer that the injury is in the shoulder joint, that is, at the point where the upper arm bone, (humerus) and the shoulder blade (scapula) unite. Sweenie is but a symptom of disease and not a disease of itself. Any disease of a chronic character in the front legs, whether it be from corns, contraction, ring-bone, navicular disease, injury of the knee or fetlock joints, etc., will produce that atrophied condition of the muscles of the shoulder, known as sweenie. This imaginary disease has been a great stumbling stone to our farmers and horsemen throughout the country. The remedy you used, if in an acute case, would be useful, but not in a case of chronic disease, as this case evidently is. Treatment—Apply the following: Tincture of opium, spirits of turpentine, of each half an ounce; spirits of camphor two ounces. Tincture myrrh, aqua ammonia, of each one ounce; oil of origanum 1/2 ounce; alcohol, one pint; Castile soap scrapings one ounce. Mix all together and use with friction twice a day, and give internally the following: Sootocine aloes, pulv., two ounces; Jamaica ginger pulp, one ounce. Mix and divide into ten powders, one to be given in the feed night and morning. The animal should be placed in a large box stall where he can move around, or in a straw yard, where he will not have room enough to run. If caries of the bone has not taken place this animal should be brought all right by next spring.

Hepatitis.

NILES, Jan. 24th, 1881.

Veterinary Editor of the Farmer.

DEAR SIR—On the 26th of August I lost a valuable horse, as I believe, under peculiar circumstances. Color of horse, dark bay, black mane and tail; age, 17 years; total 3 months 19 days. Supposed to have the epizootic in May; a slight cough, but after giving Jamaica ginger and rosin, all over it, he got well. On June 1st, after that he gained in flesh on light work, and also a good feed 3 times per day until the evening of the 22d of August; turned him in the pasture as usual at night, and next morning was stiff and sore, with no appetite, and a very little distress at times, putting head around to the side. Nothing passed his bowels to speak of, but what was all right in shape and color; urine plenty and good color until the 24th, then very little and dark colored; 25th none at all, and legs and ears cold. On the morning of the 23d of August gave salts; at noon gave him a dose of泻药, and at 2:30, 1/2 a dose. The following day he gave salts also; 1/2 a dose lanced out, also sweet spirit of nitre, in the evening gave salts; morning of 26th gave three tablespoonsfuls of gunpowder and whisky, bloat started, and then gave salaratus; died 8 o'clock. Opened him in one hour, when first opened yellowish water ran out; seemed to be full of it. Lungs were all right; liver one-half dark, dark colored, and the holes in it were full of greenish, yellow mat and water. Stomach all right but feverish; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ill that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—*Maine Farmer*.

Two brothers, Chas. G. and Herman Ziegler, who have been employed for several years in the Detroit Savings Bank, as tellers, were found to be defrauded to the amount of \$30,000. The brothers were much esteemed by their employers, and the utmost confidence was placed in them, not only by the bank officials but by our business men generally, who are deeply shocked by the revelations. The bank will lose nothing, as they are protected by bondsmen, amply able to make them good.

your horse suffered from hepatitis, or inflammation of the liver, complicated with ascites or dropsy of the abdomen. Hepatitis does not generally exist as a primary affection, though it is frequently found as a sympathetic one, not uncommonly connected with epidemic diseases. The symptoms of this disease are more obscure than those of any other part. Still, by close observation we can trace the symptoms with such a degree of accuracy as to render our treatment generally successful. The mouth and breath are hot; the legs and ears are cold; the lining membrane of the eyelids is highly injected and of a dark yellowish red color; the pulse rises to 80 or 100 per minute; soft and full; appetite lost; the animal looks wistfully and desirably at his sides; respiration scarcely disturbed; there is usually much tenderness of the right side, and the dung is small, hard, and generally dark colored. Treatment. Give one of the following powders every four hours: Sootocine aloes, 2 oz.; calomel, one-half ounce. Mix and divide into twelve powders. Keep the body warm and bandage the legs; turn into a large box stall where there is a pure atmosphere. The treatment you gave was out of place and too heroic.

Disease in Lambs.

FOREST HILL, Mich., Jan. 17, 1881.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR—I should be pleased to have you tell me through the columns of the MICHIGAN FARMER what ails my lambs? At first they appear dull and not inclined to eat or move around. In about twelve hours after they begin to appear sick they froth at the nose and mouth and experience great difficulty in breathing. They have been regularly fed with cornstarch and hay three times a day, also a mixed feed of corn and oats morning and night; they have been kept in a well ventilated shed nights and in front of stoves. They have had free access to water and salt in their yards. I believe to be the thirstiest and best conditioned ones that are taken first. If you can from these symptoms I should like to have you tell me the cause of the disease and its treatment.

YOUNG BREEDER.

Answer—Your description of the symptoms in your lambs does not justify us in venturing an opinion regarding their ailment. In almost all constitutional diseases the animal "appears dull and inclines not to eat or move around." The frothing at the nose and mouth and experience great difficulty in breathing. They have been regularly fed with cornstarch and hay three times a day, also a mixed feed of corn and oats morning and night; they have been kept in a well ventilated shed nights and in front of stoves. They have had free access to water and salt in their yards. I believe to be the thirstiest and best conditioned ones that are taken first. If you can from these symptoms I should like to have you tell me the cause of the disease and its treatment.

CITY ITEMS.

It is reported that the Hon. M. E. Crofoot, a leading lawyer, formerly of this city and now of Pontiac, is hopelessly insane.

COL. FREEMAN NORVEL, a well known citizen of Detroit, has become insane, and has been removed to the Michigan retreat for the insane.

A. W. COPELAND has resigned as member of the Poor Commission, and Edward Kanter, the banker, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

HIRAM BRADLEY, of Adrian, accused of passing counterfeit money, was brought to this city by Deputy U. S. Marshal Baker, last Friday, and is now quartered in the Wayne County jail.

H. M. UTLEY, city editor of the Post and Tribune, has been elected Secretary of the Board of Education. The Board could not have made a better selection, as Mr. Utley is in every respect adapted to fill the position.

JOHN HURLY, who was elected alderman of the seventh ward by a large majority, has resigned. His election was protested on the ground that he was not a citizen, and finding that he was ineligible, he tendered his resignation. This will necessitate a special election in the seventh ward.

BUSINESS is booming on the line of the D. G. & H. Ry. Mr. Tandy, the gentlemanly passenger agent, went home the other evening and found a brand new assistant located there. The duties of the new assistant have not been clearly defined as yet; but will probably consist for the next year or so, of keeping Passenger Agent Tandy awake at nights.

THOMPSON SMITH, convicted of cutting timber on government lands near Cheboygan, has been fined an aggregate sum of \$4,156 and costs in the United States District Court. The fine was paid.

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LAST Friday afternoon Mr. Wm. Wreford gave a drover named Hope, a check on the Detroit Savings Bank, for \$120 in payment for cattle. On Saturday morning Hope discovered that he had lost the check, and on going to the bank to stop the payment of it, found that it had been presented and paid just after the bank opened. Mr. Hope is out just \$120.

THE result of the late election in this city is being investigated, and a recount of the ballots for alderman in the eleventh ward, shows a majority for Alter, instead of Simpson, who was declared to be elected by the inspectors, and has taken his seat in the council. Simpson's friends claim that the ballot boxes have been tampered with since the election, and will have the matter investigated.

Two brothers, Chas. G. and Herman Ziegler, who have been employed for several years in the Detroit Savings Bank, as tellers, were found to be defrauded to the amount of \$30,000. The brothers were much esteemed by their employers, and the utmost confidence was placed in them, not only by the bank officials but by our business men generally, who are deeply shocked by the revelations. The bank will lose nothing, as they are protected by bondsmen, amply able to make them good.

Two Organs.

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GRAY hairs are honorable, but few like them. Clothe them with the hues of youth by using Ayer's Hair Vigor.

C. H. PENROSE, Millersburg, Penn., says: I sell the A. S. T. Co., Tip Shoes, and they are, leads us to the conclusion that

give perfect satisfaction. I sell more shoes with the A. S. T. Co. Tip than any other.

People Should

Purify the blood by cleansing the system of foul humors, and by giving strength to the liver, kidneys and bowels, to perform their regular functions. Kidney-Wort will do. This remedy is now prepared in liquid as well as in dry form.—*Inter-Ocean*.

The Great Recovery of the Age.

For the thirty-four years.
DR. PHILIP'S VENETIAN LINIMENT
has been warranted to cure Croup, Colds, Diarrhoea and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating, they would not be without it even if it was a bottle. Sold by Druggists at 25 and 50c. Depot, 42 Murray st., N. Y.

CANVASSERS make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E.G. RIDGEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay St., New York. Send for catalogue and terms, au¹⁸-ly.

COMMERCIAL

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1881.

Flour.—Receipts for the week 6,823 bushels, an increase of 3,145 bushels. There is no change to note in the market. Receipts and stocks are very light. The trade report a fair inquiry on the part of the local trade, comparisons being satisfactory. Shippers, however, neglect the product. Prices are unchanged.

Quotations yesterday were:
Fancy white (city mills). \$ 5 00
Choice white wheat (country). 4 00
Common white wheat (country). 3 80
Minnesota spring 5 50
Minnesota patents 7 00
Minnesota red 3 20
Soy beans 3 20

Flours.—Good flour 100 lbs, \$1.00; 50 lbs, 50c.

Wheat.—The receipts of wheat for the week have been 116,331 bush., against 111,173 bush. the previous week. The market opened at \$1.06 and closed at \$1.04. The market yesterday was quite active at a slightly lower range of values compared with Saturday. Trading, however, was active, and operators invested quite heavily in futures. Reports from other markets were unfavorable, but after their reception, business still continued lively. No. 1 white closed at \$1.03 1/2, No. 2 at 97 1/2 and No. 3 at 94 1/2. The market ruled weak at \$1.02 1/2.

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